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REPORT HO 867

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TASK ASSIGNMENT NPG-14-Re5a-21 TSUS TEST FIRING OF 3"/70 CALIBER GUN BARRELS A

27th Partial Report

RAPID-FIRE TESTS OF 3"/70 CALIBER
BARREL TYPE C MOD 3 SERIAL NO 24479-L

FINAL Report

Assignment NPC-14-Re5a-21-1

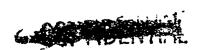
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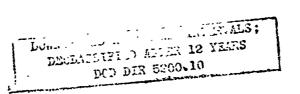
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Task Assignment NPG-14-Re5a-21-1
Test Firing of 3"/70 Caliber Gun Barrels

Final Report

on'

Rapid-Fire Tests of 3"/70 Caliber
Barrel Type C Mod 3 Serial No. 24479-L





Project No.: NPC-14-Re5a-21-1

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Rapid-Fire Tests of 3"/70 Caliber Barrel Type C Mod 3 Serial No. 24479-L

TABLE I

PROOF SEQUENCE DATA

Gum No. 24479-L Case EX Lot 3

Elevation 9°40' Lead Foil 45 gms.

Round	Powder Index	Charge Wt.	Max. Recoil Inches	Max. Chamber Pressure tsi	Muzzle Velocity _ft/sec	Proja
1	SPDN 10114	7.00	13.1	16.9	3070	EX 24
2	. #	8.00	14.25	24.3	3420	# .
3	n ~	8,20	14.4	26.8	3501	
4	Ħ	7.00	13.7	18,2	Missed	

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Rapid-Fire Tests of 3"/70 Caliber Barrel Type C Mod 3 Scrial No. 24479-L

TABLE II

COLD GUN EROSION CHECKS

Charge Wt. 8.75 lbs. Powder SPDN 3531

Case EX Lot 3
Primer XCM3B

Gun No. 24479-L Elevation 9°40'

Erosion Check No.	ESR	Max. Recoil Inches	Max. Chamber Pressure tsi	Muzzle Velocity ft/sec.	Proj	Range Yards	D/R.%
1	74.98 75.98 76.98 77.98 78.98 79.98 80.98 81.98 82.98	14.5 14.6 14.6 14.5 14.5 14.7 14.7	20.8 21.5 20.9 21.2 21.3 21.0 21.5 22.1 21.5	3397 3407 3404 3410 3394 3388 3414 3417 3401	Mod. EX 11 n n n n n n	Missed 7208 7208 6907 7598 8075 7138 7035 7388	4.10
2	161.98 162.98 163.98 164.98 165.98 166.98 167.98 168.98	14.4 14.4 14.4 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5	19.4 20.0 19.9 19.6 19.4 18.9 19.7	3394 3391 3385 3356 3359 3362 3362 3347	Mod. EX 11 n n n n n n n n	9150 9505 8976 9281 9210 M1ssed 9012 9474 9464	1.86
3	230.98 231.98 232.98 233.98 234.98 235.98 236.98 237.98 238.98	14.4 14.4 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5	20.5 20.2 20.5 19.9 19.6 20.7 20.2	3391 3397 3372 3388 3378 3375 3397 3388 3388	Mod. EX 11 n n n n n	7677 7706 8812 8290 8440 8423 8231 8440 8501	3.29

Rapid-Fire Tests of 3"/70 Caliber Barrel Type C Mod 3 Scrial No. 24479-L

TABLE II (Continued)

Erosion Check No.	ESR	Max. Recoil Inches	Max. Chamber Pressure tsi	Muzzle Velocity ft/sec.	Proj.	Range Yards	D/R Z
4	315.98 316.68 317.68 317.98 319.98 320.98 321.98 322.98 323.98	14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5 14.5	20.4 20.0 20.4 20.4 20.5 20.1 19.8 20.2	3365 3365 3394 3394 3362 3322 3369 3350 3294	Hod, EX Vi	6322 6144 6425 6541 7205 6571 7984 6209 6145	6.65
*5	325.98 326.98 327.98 328.98 329.98 330.98 331.98 332.98 333.98	14.6 14.6 14.6 14.6 14.7 14.7 14.7	20.7 20.6 20.8 20.0 20.4 Nissed 20.0 19.6 20.4	3310 Missed 3362 3404 3385 3375 3404 3300 3385	EX 24-4 11 11 11 11 11 11	5204 6189 5495 5109 5194 5154 5298 5255	4.18
6	409.98 410.98 411.98 412.98 413.98 414.98 415.98 417.98	14.7 14.7 14.8 14.8 14.8 14.8 14.8	19.2 19.8 19.3 19.2 19.2 19.6 19.5	3243 3310 3319 3313 3356 3334 3337 3264 3343	Hod. EX 11	5847 5548 5744 5784 6088 6803 6117 5644 5809	4•55
7	501.98 502.98 503.98 504.98 505.98 506.98 507.98 508.98	14.6 14.7 14.7 14.7 14.7 14.8 14.8	17.9 18.3 18.5 18.5 18.4 18.0 17.8 18.5	3277 liissed 3289 3283 3298 3298 3274 3304	Mod. EX 11	111 ssed 5201 5460 5340 5709 5784 5326 5772	3•75

^{*} This is an extra erosion check to determine the effect of using the Ex 24 Mod 4 projectile.

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Rapid-Fire Tests of 3"/70 Daliber Barrel Type C Mod 3 Serial No. 24479-L

TABLE III

CARTRIDGE CASE TEST DATA

3"/70 Cases EX 3 (Steel) and EX 4 (Brass)

Case Ejection Velocities Feet Per Second <u>iximum Minimum</u> <u>Average</u> Test Rounds Case Coating Maximum Average 1 and 2 EX 3 EX 4 63.5 A 63 Bare 64 70 A Odd rounds 83 Bare **7**1 3 thru 15 A Even rounds EX 3 ٤3 Bare 63 73 4 thru 16 45 Remaining 55 EX 3 78 Bare 71 EX 3 EX 4 76 89 B 2 Bare 76 В Odd rounds 23 Ceresin 76 3 thru 15 Wax В Even rounds 85 21 24 EX 3 Ceresin Wax 4 thru 16 Remaining 60 EX 3 ?3 Ceresin 91 73 Wax C 1 and 2 67 65 EX 3 Bare Odd rounds EX 4 Petrolatum 75 73 3 thru 15 Grease C Even rounds EX 3 75 67 72 řetrolatum 4 thru 16 Grease Remaining 53 EX 3 90 70 Petrolatum 13 Grease

CONTOCNTAL		0	17 James 7 1951	approximate B
	3º/70 AUTOMATIC PILOT MT. MK. 35, GUN NO. 24479L 75 ROUNDS RAPID FIRE	CURVE I - Temperature of Recoil Liquid CURVE II - Temperature of Inlet Water CURVE III - Temperature of Outlet Water RATE OF WATER FLOW: 55 gals, per minute.		15 rds. 15 rds. 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
100 - CS194			U.S. MAYAL PROVING GROUND	

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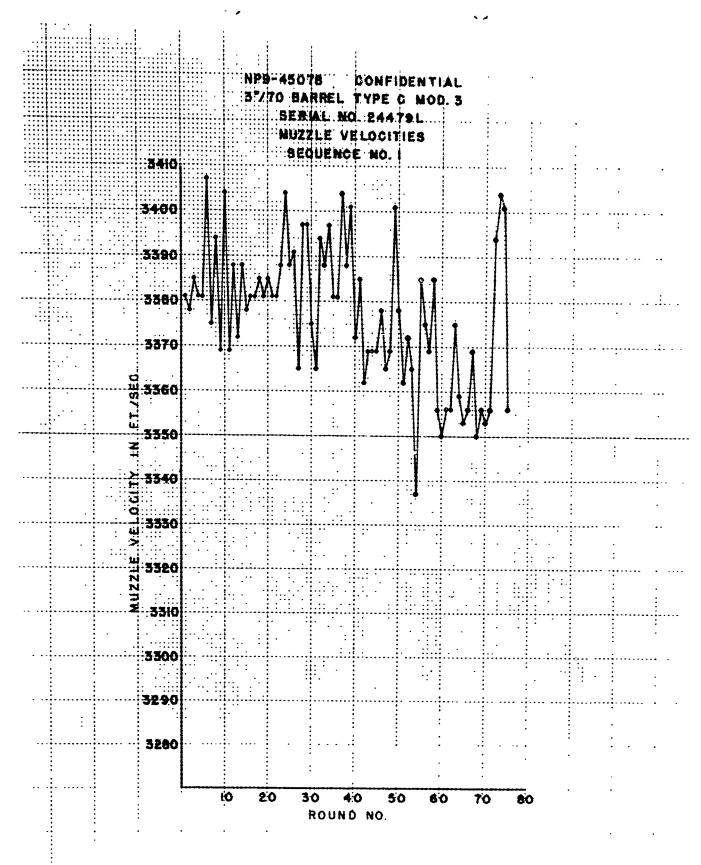
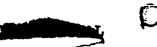


FIGURE 4

APPENDIX 8





Rapid-Fire Tests of 32/70 Caliber Barrel Type C Mod 3 Serial No. 24479-L

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APPENDIX C



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WPG REPORT NO. 867

Rapid-Fire Tests of 3"/70 Caliber Barrel Type C Mod 3 Serial No. 24479-L

PART A

SYNOPSIS

- 1. This is the thirty seventh partial report on Task Assignment NPG-14-Re5a-21-1: Test Firing of 3"/70 Caliber Gun Barrels.
- 2. This report covers the rapid-fire life tests conducted with 3"/70 Caliber Barrel Type C Mod 3 Serial No. 24479-L. This barrel is an interface-cooled barrel similar to the Type C Mod 1 barrel except that it has had a new liner inserted, the rifling of which has increasing twist from zero to one turn in 25 calibers, increasing land width from zero at the origin to 0"231 at the muzzle, and a shorter run-up.
- 3. The tests reported herein were conducted for the following purposes:
 - a. To fire the subject barrel to end of life.
- b. To obtain information relative to the wear (gun life) characteristics of this type barrel under rapid-fire conditions.
- c. To obtain information relative to the cooling characteristics of this type barrel under rapid-fire conditions.
- d. To obtain information relative to cook-off temperatures following rapid-fire bursts.
- e. To determine the effects of using ceresin wax or petrolatum grease as a coating on cartridge cases to facilitate case extraction and ejection.
- 4. The tests were conducted by subjecting the barrel to a series of rapid-fire programs during which cooling, erosion, and temperature data were obtained.

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Rapid-Fire Tests of 3"/70 Caliber Barrel Type C Mod 3 Serial No. 24479-L

- 5. As a result of these tests, it is concluded that:
- a. The modifications introduced in the Type C Mod 3 barrel did not result in increased barrel life.
- b. Projectiles fired from the Type C Mod 3 barrel have unpredictable flight characteristics resulting in entirely unacceptable deviations in range. This is apparently due to malfunctioning of the projectile rotating bands.
- c. Following an extended burst, cook-off temperatures, provided the coolant system is in operation, are so low as to be considered negligible.
- d. The use of ceresin wax as a coating on cartridge cases is an effective method of achieving more efficient case ejection.
- e. The use of steel cases requires ejection chutes considerably stronger than those used with brass cases only.

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Rapid-Fire Tests of 3"/70 Caliber Barrel Type C Mod 3 Serial No. 24479-L

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Rapid-Fire Tests of 3"/70 Caliber Barrel Type C Mod 3 Scrial No. 24479-L

PART B

INTRODUCTION

1. AUTHORITY:

Reference (a), later superseded by reference (b), authorized the tests reported herein.

2. REFERENCES:

- BUORD 1tr S74-1(3")(Re5a)PJO:cmj Serial 5899 of 13 Feb 1950
- BUORD 1tr S74-1(3")(Re5a)RMS:cmj Serial 10647 of & Aug 1951

- NPG Report No. 414 of 8 Nov 1949 NPG Report No. 365 of 9 Sep 1949 NPG Report No. 626 of 18 Aug 1950

3. BACKGROUND:

- a. Rapid-fire tests have, in recent years, been conducted on a 3"/70 caliber automatic gun mount using a barrel cooled by water pumped through a water jacket. Reference (d) reported failure of the water jacket due to water hammer and shock, and an early end of barrel life due, in part, to poor heat transfer between barrel and water.
- b. In an effort to reduce or eliminate this type of failure of the cooling system, and in order to bring the cooling water closer to the inner surface of the barrel, thereby permitting the heat to reach the water and be carried off sooner, the 3"/70 caliber barrel Type C Mod 1 serial No. 24479 was designed and constructed. This was an interface-cooled barrel in which water was pumped through grooves machined along the inner surface of the gun tube so that the water contacts the external surface of the liner itself. This barrel was proof and life tested at the Naval Proving Ground during the interval 17 December 1948 to 21 July 1949. Reference (c) reports that test.

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Rapid-Fire Tests of 3"/70 Caliber Barrel Type C Mod 3 Serial No. 24479-L

c. At the conclusion of the life test, the 3"/70 Caliber Barrel Type C Mod 1 Serial No. 24479 was returned to the Naval Gun Factory where the worn out liner was removed. A new liner, of markedly different design was installed, and the barrel redesignated as 3"/70 Caliber Barrel Type C Mod 3 Serial No. 24479-L. By references (a) and (b) the Bureau of Ordnance authorized a rapid-fire life test to be conducted on this barrel.

4. OBJECT OF TEST:

- a. To fire the subject barrel to end of life.
- b. To obtain information relative to the wear (gun life) characteristics of this type barrel under rapid-fire conditions.
- c. To obtain information relative to the cooling characteristics of this type barrel under rapid-fire conditions.
- d. To obtain information relative to cook-off temperatures following rapid-fire bursts.
- e. To determine the effects of using ceresin wax or petrolatum grease as a coating on cartridge cases to facilitate case extraction and ejection.

5. PERIOD OF TEST:

a.	Date Project Letter	13 February 1950
	Date Barrel Received	1 February 1950
c.	Date Commenced Test	21 February 1950
d.	Date Test Completed	25 April 1951

6. REPRESENTATIVE PRESENT:

Mr. R. C. Persinger Bureau of Ordnance (Re5a)

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Rapid-Fire Tests of 3"/70 Caliber Barrel Type C Hod 3 Serial No. 24479-L

PART C

DETAILS OF TEST

7. DESCRIPTION OF ITEM UNDER TEST:

- a. The 3"/70 Caliber Barrel Type C Mod 3 Serial No. 24479-L is an experimental "interface-cooled" barrel consisting of a tube and liner. In order to eliminate the need of an external water jacket for cooling purposes, and to bring the cooling water closer to the inner surface of the barrel, twelve (12) longitudinal grooves were machined into the inner surface of the gun tube. These grooves, equally spaced around the inner circumference of the tube, are semi-circular in cross section and have a radius of one quarter (0"25) inch. The liner was then inserted and the grooves became tubes for the passage of water. Water collector rings, one at each end of the tube connected to inlet and outlet manifolds, permit water at 100 lbs. per square inch pressure to be pumped through the cooling tubes at the flow rate of approximately 58 gallons per minute.
- b. The rifling of this barrel has twist increasing from zero at the breech end to one turn in twenty-five (25) calibers at nine (9) inches from the muzzle. It remains uniform at one in twenty-five the last nine inches to the muzzle. The land width increases from zero at the origin to 0.231 at the muzzle. Width of the grooves at the muzzle is 0.161. The groove depth is constant at 0.035. The external surface of the liner is copperplated 0.001 for better heat transfer.
- c. Rapid-fire tests were conducted with the subject barrel mounted in the 3"/70 Caliber Mount Mark 35 Mod O Automatic Pilot Gun, a rapid-fire mount capable of firing at a cyclic rate of ninety (90) rounds per minute. A detailed description of this mount may be found in reference (d).

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Rapid-Fire Tests of 3"/70 Caliber Barrel Type C Mod 3 Serial No. 24479-L

8. DESCRIPTION OF TEST EQUIPMENT:

a. Maximum Chamber Pressure:

The maximum chamber pressures of the proof sequence and erosion check rounds were obtained by the use of standard coppercrusher type gauges.

b. Projectile Muzzle Velocity:

Muzzle velocities of projectiles were obtained by placing a magnetizing coil around the forward end of the barrel. Projectiles passing through the barrel became magnetized and triggered electronic time counting devices by traveling through solenoids placed in their trajectory as close to the muzzle as practicable.

c. Cooling Water:

Water for the cooling system was stored in an open tank containing approximately 2000 gallons. As a rust inhibitor 0.67 oz. of neutral sodium chromate per gallon of water was added. The water was supplied to the gun by a centrifugal pump which, at 100 psi, pumped 58 gallons per minute through the system.

d. Cooling Water, Recoil Fluid, and Cook-Off Temperatures:

Temperature data were obtained by the use of Iron-Constantan Thermocouples and were recorded by a "Brown" recording potentiometer.

9. PROCEDURE:

- a. A proof sequence of four (4) hand rammed rounds was fired.
- b. Fifty four (54) hand rammed rounds were fired for a special test of projectiles. This was not part of the barrel life test firing, but was reported in reference (e).

Rapid-Fire Tests of 3"/70 Caliber Barrel Type C Mod 3 Serial No. 24479-L

c. Thirty-two (32) hand rammed rounds were fired to determine the powder charge to be used for the rapid-fire tests. Subsequent tests were fired with rounds assembled by the Naval Proving Ground using the following components:

Propellant SPDN 3531 8.75 1bs. Charge Weight PPD 1:9 Projectile (inert) EX 11 (modified by having the forward rotating band ground off flush with the body of the projectile) Primer XCM3B Lead Foil 65 grams Case EX 3 (Steel) Crimp Standard rubber crimp Dummy Nose Plug Dwg. No. 593006

- d. It was desired to conduct the rapid-fire tests by firing a series of 75-round sequences. Each sequence was to consist of five (5) 15-round bursts with a five second interval between bursts, all bursts to be fired at the cyclic rate of 90 rounds per minute.
- e. Due to unexpected stoppages of the automatic loader the majority of the sequences were either cut short or interrupted. The sequences of 15 rounds or more actually fired were as follows:

Sequence	No. 1	75	rounds	(15-12-15-15-18)
Sequence	No. 2			(4-15-15-1-15-2-6)
Sequence	No. 3			(15-15-10-15-15-5)
Sequence	No. 4	60	rounds	(15-15-15-15)
Sequence	No. 5		rounds	
Sequence	No. 6	31	rounds	(15-14-2)

- f. During all firing, cooling water was pumped through the cooling system at the rate of 58 gallons per minute. Temperatures of the ingoing and outgoing water and of the recoil fluid were recorded simultaneously.
- g. Immediately after the conclusion of sequences 1, 3 and 4 a specially prepared cook-off test round was inserted in the chamber in order to get information on the temperature rises in the round.

Rapid-Fire Tests of 3"/70 Caliber Barrel Type C Mod 3 Serial No. 24479-L

- h. Following each rapid-fire sequence the subject barrel was shipped to the Naval Gun Factory for star gauging, bore photographing, and detailed examinations. Where time permitted, the barrel was also star gauged at the Naval Proving Ground in order to obtain a curve of origin enlargement versus rounds fired.
- i. A 10-round cold gun erosion check, during which muzzle velocities, maximum chamber pressures, and ranges were recorded, was fired between all sequences.
- j. Rapid-fire tests were conducted until the barrel liner was worn and had deteriorated to the extent that further firing was deemed hazardous.
- k. In conjunction with the above mentioned firings, tests were conducted to ascertain the operational characteristics of brass (EX 4) and Steel (EX 3) cases with various types of surface coatings. The tests were as follows:

Test	<u>Sequence</u>	Rounds	Case	Coating
A	1	l and 2	EX 3	Bare
A	1	0dd rounds 3 thru 15	EX 4	Bare
A	1	Even rounds 4 thru 16	EX 3	Bare
		Remaining 55	EX 3	Bare
В	3	2	EX 3	Bare
В	3 3	0dd rounds 3 thru 15	EX 4	Ceresin Wax
В	3	Even rounds 4 thru 16	EX 3	Ceresin Wax
		Remaining 60	EX 3	Ceresin Wax
C	4	l and 2	EX 3	Bare
č	4	0dd rounds 3 thru 15	EX 4	Pctrolatum Grease
С	4	Even rounds 4 thru 16	EX 3	Petrolatum Grease
		Remaining 53	EX 3	

- 1. The first 16 cases in each test were numbered by stamps for recognition and inspection after firing.
- m. At the conclusion of all rapid-fire tests the barrel was fired a final 10 round erosion check.

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Rapid-Fire Tests of 3"/70 Caliber Barrel Type C Mod 3 Serial No. 24479-L

10. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

- a. The subject barrel was fired a total of 509.98 equivalent service rounds or 527 actual rounds. Of the actual rounds, 167 were fired single-fire and the remaining 360 were fired in automatic rapid-fire.
- b. The data of ained during proof of the barrel are included in Table I Appendix (A) of this report.
- c. Table II Appendix (A) contains the data obtained during the firing of the cold gun erosion checks. It is noted that from the start the D/R was excessively large. Furthermore, the D/R does not appear to have any particular relationship to barrel age. This is unusual, for past 3"/70 barrel rapid-fire tests have shown the D/R to start at less than one half of one percent and to increase with tarrel age. Table II also shows the range to be far short of that reached by other 3"/70 barrels fired in the same mount at the same elevation. The usual range for this elevation is approximately 12,000 yards throughout the greater part of barrel life. The subject barrel, however, showed ranges varying from 10,000 yards down to 7000 yards early in barrel life. These deficiencies can be attributed largely to the poor flight characteristics of the projectiles fired from this barrel. All the projectiles used in the life test were EX 11 projectiles modified by having the forward rotating bands cut down to bourrelet diameter. This was necessary due to the fact that the subject barrel has a short run-up and because of the increasing twist rifling. The flight of each projectile fired from this barrel was noticeably vibratory. Reference (e) reports that even when the subject barrel was nearly new (38 rds.) projectiles fired at service pressure from it had the engraving in their bands almost completely obliterated, and attained, on the average, only 67% nominal spin. At reduced pressures, band engraving and spin were normal. It is suggested that this might be caused by the extreme narrowness of the grooves near the muzzle, and might perhaps, be corrected by reducing the number of lands. It is noted, further, that unmodified EX 11 projectiles, when fired at 15° elevation in Types A Mod 1 and B Mod 1 barrels, had satisfactory dispersion in range.

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Rapid-Fire Tests of 3"/70 Caliber Barrel Type C Mod 3 Serial No. 24479-L

d. Figures 1 and 2 Appendix (B) are temperature vs. time curves of the inlet and outlet cooling water temperatures obtained for sequences Nos. 3 and 6. These figures also include curves of the recoil fluid temperatures. The total temperature rise of the cooling water is shown in the following table:

Sequence No.	Rounds	Inlet Temp. Deg. C	Outlet Temp. Deg. C	Temp. Rise Deg. C
3	75	13	56	43
	31	15	54	3 9

Factors which prevented the recording of satisfactory water temperature data for all sequences were as follows:

- (1) Stoppages occurring to the automatic loader, preventing the firing of sufficiently long sequences.
- (2) Breakages of the water hose connections to the barrel.
- (3) Malfunction of the "Brown" recording potentiometer. The outlet water pressure was determined to be seven pounds per square inch.
- e. Of the three attempts to get cook-off temperature data (Sequences Nos. 1, 3, and 4) only one was successful. On Sequences Nos. 1 and 4 the "Brown" recording potentiometer did not function properly. Data were obtained for Sequence No. 3, but the temperature rises were so small that the drawing of time-temperature curves was considered impracticable. The data obtained were as follows:

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Rapid-Fire Tests of 3"/70 Caliber Barrel Type C Mod 3 Serial No. 24479-L

تسسخ

Rounds fired	75 (a 1 34 delay after Rd. 25)
Powder	SPDN 3531
Cook-off Projectile	EX 17
Cook-off Projectile in gun	30 sec. after firing ended
Temp. rise of squib	0°
Temp. rise of booster in	•
Aux. Det.	3°C
Temp. rise of Proj. wall under	_
forward rotating band	5°C
Temp. risc of Proj. wall under	
rear rotating band	3°C
Temp. rise of Case wall 19"	_
from base	2°C
Temp. rise of Primer	0°

- f. Star gauge data and bore photographs obtained at the Naval Gun Factory were periodically forwarded direct to the Bureau of Ordnance by the Naval Gun Factory, and are therefore not included as part of this report.
- g. Figure 3 Appendix (B) is a set of curves showing a comparison of origin enlargement versus equivalent service rounds between the subject barrel and barrel Type C Mod l Serial No. 24479, also an interface cooled barrel. It is observed that after the chromium plate had ceased to protect the origin of bore, the wear rates of the Type C Mods l and 3 barrels appear to be approximately equal, but that the chromium failed at the origin approximately 100 rounds earlier in the subject barrel. This might be attributed to the extreme narrowness of the lands at the origin of bore, which was apparently not fully compensated for by the beneficial effect of reduced band pressure resulting from the narrow lands.
- h. Figures 4 thru 9 Appendix (B) are charts showing the projectile muzzle velocities for each round fired in Sequences 1 thru 6. These charts will also give an indication of barrel wear in progressive sequences. It can be seen that the velocity grouping lowers for each sequence fired. The velocity difference (loss) between the Sequence No. 1 group and the Sequence No. 6 group is approximately 130 feet per second.

Rapid-Fire Tests of 3"/70 Caliber Barrel Type C Mod 3 Scrial No. 24479-L

- 1. Table III Appendix (A) contains a summary of the cartridge case test data, namely the case ejection velocities attained with the EX 3 and EX 4 cases either bare or coated with ceresin wax or petrolatum grease. The figures in Table III indicate that the most satisfactory case ejection was achieved through coating the cases with ceresin wax. It does not appear to make any appreciable difference whether the cases were EX 3 or EX 4. The minimum case velocities reached with bare cases (45 ft/sec) or cases coated with petrolatum grease (43 ft/sec) were sufficiently low to make a stoppage of the automatic loader due to a case ejection fault quite probable. The velocities of the cases coated with ceresin wax were all satisfactorily high (over 70 ft/sec). Neither the ceresin wax nor the petrolatum grease caused any detrimental coating effects on the chamber after extended burst firing.
- j. Deformation of the EX 3 (steel) cases due to ejection was negligible. However cases lying in front of the mount suffered severe deformations when struck by following ejected cases. During early firings it was noted that ejected cases were riding down the upper edges of ejection chute sides rather than in the chute itself. This resulted in the chute sides being bent outward and cases striking the brackets holding the chute to the mount. This difficulty was overcome by straightening the chute sides and increasing the height of the sides by welding on additional sides so that the case are directed downward and through the chute.

PART D

<u>CONCLUSIONS</u>

- 11. As a result of the tests reported herein it is concluded that:
- a. The modifications introduced in the Type C Mod 3 barrel did not result in increased barrel life.
- b. Projectiles fired from the Type C Mod 3 barrel have unpredictable flight characteristics resulting in entirely unacceptable deviations in range. This is apparently due to malfunctioning of the projectile rotating bands.

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c. Following an extended burst, cook-off temperatures, provided the coolant system is in operation, are so low as to be considered negligible.

- d. The use of ceresin wax as a coating on cartridge cases is an effective method of achieving more efficient case ejection.
- e. The use of steel cases requires ejection chutes considerably stronger than those used with brass cases only.

PART E

DISPOSITION OF MATERIAL

12. The subject barrel was returned to the Naval Gun Factory for detailed post firing examination and bore photographing.





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